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Miscellaneous Reading.

The Education of a Man of Business.

The essential qualities for a man of business are of a moral nature; these are to be cultivated first. He must learn to love truth. That same love of truth will be found a potent charm to bear him safely through the world's entanglements—I mean safely in the most worldly sense. Besides, the love of truth not only makes a man act with more simplicity, and therefore with less chance of error; but it conduces to the highest intellectual development. The following passage in *The Statesman* gives the reason: "The correspondences of wisdom and goodness are manifold; and that they will accompany each other is to be inferred, not only because men's wisdom makes them good, but also because their goodness makes them wise. Questions of right and wrong are a perpetual exercise of the faculties of those who are sollicitous as to the right and wrong of what they do and see; and a deep interest of the heart in these questions carries with it a deeper cultivation of the understanding than can be easily effected by any other excitement to intellectual activity."

What has just been said of the love of truth applies also to the moral qualities. Thus charity enlightens the understanding quite as much as it purifies the heart. And, indeed, knowledge is not more girt about with power than goodness is with wisdom.

The next thing in the training of one who is to become a man of business will be for him to form principles; for without these, when thrown on the sea of action, he will be without rudder and compass. They are the best results of study. Whether it is history, or political economy, or ethics, that he is studying, these principles are to be the reward of his labors. A principle resembles a law in the physical world; though it can seldom have the same certainty, as the facts, which it has to explain and embrace, do not admit of being weighed or numbered with the same exactness as material things. The principles which our student adopts at first may be unsound, may be insufficient, but he must not neglect to form some; and must only nourish a love of truth that will not allow him to hold to any, the moment that he finds them to be erroneous.

Much depends upon the temperament of a man of business. It should be hopeful, that it may bear him up against the faint-heartedness, the folly, the falsehood, and the numberless discouragements which even a prosperous man will have to endure. It should also be calm; for else he may be driven wild by the great pressure of business, and lose his great and his head, in rushing from one unfinished thing, to begin something else. Now this wished-for conjunction of the calm and the hopeful is very rare. It is, however, in every man's power to study well his own temperament, and to provide against the defects in it.

A habit of thinking for himself is one which may be acquired by the solitary student. But the habit of deciding for himself, so indispensable to a man of business, is not to be gained by study. Decision is a thing that cannot be fully exercised until it is actually wanted. You cannot play at deciding. You must have realities to deal with.

It is true that the formation of principles, which has been spoken of before, requires decision; but it is of that kind which depends upon deliberate judgment; whereas, the decision which is wanted in the world's business must ever be within in call, and does not judge so much as it forces and chooses. This kind of decision is to be found in those who have been thrown early on their own resources, or who have been brought up in great freedom.

It would be difficult to lay down any course of study, not technical, that would be peculiarly fitted to form a man of business. He should be brought up in the habit of reasoning closely; and to insure this, there is hardly anything better for him than the study of geometry.

In any course of study to be laid down for him, something like university

should be aimed at, which not only makes the mind agile, but gives variety of information. Such a system will make him acquainted with many modes of thought, with various classes of facts, and will enable him to understand men better.

There will be a time in his youth which may, perhaps, be well spent in those studies which are of a metaphysical nature. In the investigation of some of the great questions of philosophy, a breadth and a tone may be given to a man's mode of thinking which will afterwards be of signal use to him in the business of everyday life.

We cannot enter here into a description of the technical studies for a man of business; but I may point out that there are voices which soften the transition from the schools to the world, and which are peculiarly needed in a system of education, like our own, consisting of studies for the most part remote from real life. These works are such as tend to give the student that interest in the common things about him, which he has scarcely ever been called upon to feel. They show how imagination and philosophy can be woven into practical wisdom. Such are the writings of Bacon. His lucid order, his grasp of the subject, the comprehensiveness of his views, his knowledge of mankind, the greatest, perhaps, that has ever been distinctly given out by any uninspired man, the practical nature of his purposes, and his respect for anything of human interest, render Bacon's works unrivalled in their fitness to form the best men for the conduct of the highest affairs.

It is not, however, so much the thing studied, as the manner of studying it. Our student is not intended to become a learned man, but a man of business; not a "full man," but a "ready man." He must be taught to arrange and express what he knows. For this purpose let him employ himself in making digests, arranging and classifying materials, writing narratives, and in deciding upon conflicting evidence. All these exercises require method. He must expect that his early attempts will be clumsy; he begins, perhaps, by dividing his subject in any way that occurs to him, with no other view than that of treating separate portions of it separately; he does not perceive, at first, what things are of one kind, and what of another, and what should be the logical order of their following. But from such rude beginnings method is developed and there is hardly any degree of toil for which he would not be compensated by such a result. He will have a sure reward in the clearness of his own views, and in the facility of explaining them to others. People bring their attention to the man who gives them most profit for it; and this will be one who is a master of method.

Our student should begin soon to cultivate a fluency in writing—I do not mean a flow of words, but a habit of expressing his thoughts with accuracy, with brevity, and with readiness; which can only be acquired by practice early in life. You find persons who, from neglect in this part of their education, can express themselves briefly and accurately, but only after much care and labor. And again, you meet with others who cannot express themselves accurately, although they have method in their thoughts, and can write with readiness; but they have not been accustomed to look to the precise meaning of words; and such people are apt to fall into the common error of indulging in a great many words, as if it were from a sort of hope that some of them might be to the purpose.

In the style of a man of business nothing is to be aimed at but plainness and precision. For instance, a close repetition of the same word for the same thing need not be avoided. The aversion to such repetition may be carried too far, all kinds of writing. In literature, however, you are seldom brought to account for misreading people; but in business you may soon be called upon to pay the penalty for having shunned the word which would exactly have expressed your meaning.

I cannot conclude this essay better than by endeavoring to describe what sort of person a consummate man of business should be.

He should be able to fix his attention on details, and be ready to give every kind of argument a hearing. This will not encumber him, for he must have been practiced beforehand in the exercise of his intellect, and be strong in principles. One man collects materials together, and there they remain in a shapeless heap; another, possessed of method, can arrange what he has collected; but such a man as I would describe, by the aid of principles, goes further, and builds with his materials.

He should be courageous. The courage, however, required in civil affairs, is that which belongs rather to the able commander than the mere soldier. But any kind of courage is serviceable.

Besides a stout heart, he should have a patient temperament, and a vigorous but disciplined imagination; and then he will plan boldly, and with large extent of view, execute calmly, and not be stretching out his hand for things not yet within his grasp. He will let opportunities grow before his eyes until they are ripe to be seized. He will think steadily over possible failure, in order to

provide a remedy or a retreat. There will be the strength of repose about him.

He must have a deep sense of responsibility. He must believe in the power and vitality of truth, and in all he does or says should be as anxious to express as much truth as possible.

His feeling of responsibility and love of truth will almost inevitably endow him with diligence, accuracy and discretion—those common-place requisites for a good man of business, without which all the rest may never come to be "translated into action."

"A RIFT IN THE CLOUD."

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Andrew Lee came at evening from the shop where he had worked all day, tired and out of spirits; came home to his wife, who was also tired and out of spirits.

"A smiling wife and a cheerful home—what a paradise it would be!" said Andrew to himself, as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee, and sat down with knitted brows and moody aspect.

Not a word was spoken by either. Mrs. Lee was getting supper, and she moved about with a weary step.

"Come," she said at last, with a side glance at her husband.

Andrew arose and went to the table. He was tempted to speak an angry word, but controlled himself and kept silent. He could not find fault with the chop, nor the sweet home-made bread, nor the fragrant tea. They would have cheered his inward man, if there had only been a gleam of sunshine on the face of his wife. He noticed that she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?" The words were on his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellent that he feared an irritating reply. And so in moody silence, the twain sat until Andrew had finished his supper.

As he pushed his chair back his wife arose and commenced clearing off the table.

"This is purgatory!" said Lee to himself, as he commenced walking to the door of his little breakfast room, with his hands thrust desperately away down in his trousers pockets, and his chin almost touching his breast.

After removing all the dishes, and taking them into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover on the table, and placing a fresh trimmed lamp thereon, went out and shut the door after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He took a long deep breath, as she did so, paused in his walk, stood still for some moments, and then drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened his sheet, and commenced reading. Singularly enough the words upon which his eyes rested were, "Praise your wife." They rather tended to increase the disturbance or mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to find one occasion for praising mine," he thought. "How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment! But his eyes were on the page before him, and he read on. 'Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement.' It won't hurt her."

Andrew Lee raised his eyes from the paper and muttered, "Oh, yes; that's all very well. Praise is cheap enough. But praise her for what? For being sullen, and making your home the most disagreeable place in the world?" His eyes fell again on the paper.

"She has made your home comfortable, your health bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She doesn't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence were written just for him, and just for the occasion. It was the complete answer to his question, "Praise her for what?" and he felt it also as a rebuke. He read no farther, for thoughts came too busy and in a new direction. Memory was convicting him of injustice toward his wife. She had always made his home as comfortable for him as hands could make it, and had he offered any slight return of praise or commendation? Had he ever told her of the satisfaction he had known, or the comfort experienced? He was not able to recall the time or occasion. As he thought thus, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and taking her work basket from a closet, placed it on the table, and sitting down without speaking, began to sew. Mr. Lee glanced almost stealthily at the work in her hands, and saw that it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." The words were before the eyes of his mind, and he could not look away from them. But he was not ready for this yet. He still felt moody and unforgiving. The expression of his wife's face he interpreted to mean ill-nature, and with ill-nature he had no patience. His eyes fell upon the newspaper that lay spread out before him, and he read the sentence:

"A kind, cheerful word, spoken in a gloomy home, is the little rift in a cloud that lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself awhile longer. His own ill-nature had to be conquered first; his moody, accusing spirit had to be subdued. But he was coming right, and at last got right as to will.

Next came the question as to how he should begin. He thought of many things to say, yet feared to say them lest his wife should meet his advances with a cold rebuff. At last, leaning towards her and taking hold of the linen bosom upon which she was at work, he said in a voice carefully modulated with kindness:

"You are doing that work very beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply. But her husband did not fail to observe that she lost almost instantly that rigid erectness with which she had been sitting, nor that the motion of her needle had ceased.

"My shirt is better made, and whiter than those of any other man in the shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low and had in it a slight huskiness. She did not turn her face, but her husband saw that she leaned a little toward him.

He had broken through the icy reserve, and all was easy now. His hand was among the clouds, and a few feeble rays were already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary," he answered softly, "and I've heard it said more than once, what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

Mrs. Lee turned her face towards her husband. There was light in it and light in her eyes. But there was something in the expression of the countenance that a little puzzled him.

"Do you think so?" she asked, quite soberly.

"What a question!" ejaculated Andrew Lee, starting up and going around to the side of the table where his wife was sitting.

"What a question, Mary?" he repeated, as he stood before her.

"Do you?" It was all she said.

"Yes, darling," was his warmly spoken answer, and he stooped down and kissed her.

"How strange that you should ask me such a question?"

"If you would only tell me so now and then, Andrew, it would do me good."

And Mrs. Lee arose, and leaning her face against the manly breast of her husband, stood and wept.

What a strong light broke in upon the mind of Andrew Lee. He had never given to his wife even the small reward of praise for all the loving interest she had manifested daily, until doubt of his love had entered her soul, and made the light around her thick darkness. No wonder that her face grew clouded, nor that what he considered moodiness and ill-nature took possession of her spirit.

"You are good and true, Mary, my own dear wife, I am proud of you—I love you—and my first desire is for your happiness. O, if I could always see your face in sunshine, my home would be the dearest place on earth."

"How precious to me are your words of love and praise, Andrew," said Mrs. Lee, smiling up through her tears into his face.

"With them in my ears, my heart can never lie in shadow."

How easy has been the work for Andrew Lee. He has swept his hand across the cloudy horizon of his home, and now the bright sunshine was streaming down, and flooding that home with joy and beauty.

Flax Culture in France.

The high price of cotton has naturally drawn the attention of cultivators to flax. During the two last years, in different points of the department of the Seine-et-Oise, there have been attempts, generally successful, which have encouraged more extended culture this year.

This culture is not new in this department; and many of the small proprietors grow flax to spin in their own families. In 1863, 200 hectares of flax were grown in the canton of Lizarches; and interesting trials of it were made at Trappes. In 1864, 650 hectares were cultivated in Trappes, and 450 in Lizarches; and the cultivators used seed from Riga, and some used from farther north. The proportion sown varies from 200 to 300 litres per hectare. The products vary with the quality of the ground; on second-class ground 2,500 kilograms of straw per acre; and 3,000 to 4,000 on superior grounds that are well prepared. It is hoped that, notwithstanding the high rents and wages, the cultivation will be profitable. [Le Moniteur.]

Difference of Time at Prominent Points.

The inauguration of submarine telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable, makes it interesting to inquire into the difference of time in the various cities in the different parts of the world. When it is 12 o'clock high noon at New York it is 55 minutes and 42 seconds after 4 p. m. at London; 57 minutes and 20 seconds after 6 p. m. at St. Petersburg; 17 minutes and 24 seconds after 7 p. m. at Jerusalem; 51 minutes and 44 seconds after 6 p. m. at Constantinople; 40 minutes and 32 seconds after 4 p. m. at Madrid; 31 minutes and 22 seconds after 5 p. m. at Bremen; 40 minutes and 32 seconds after 4 p. m. at Dublin; and 41 minutes and 24 seconds after 6 p. m. at Florence.

The difference of time between the extreme east and west points of the United States is 3 hours and 50 minutes. In the China sea, between Singapore and China, it is midnight when it is noon at New York.

Communications.

STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY.

Taylor County.

Taylor county was established by act of the Legislature, in 1848. It was cut off from Green county, and formed the northernmost half of that county before its division. The county is situated near the center of the State, lies on both sides of Green river, the greater portion on the North side, and is bounded on the South by Green and Adair counties, on the East by Casey, on the North by Marion, and on the West by Letcher.

The number of acres, as shown by the Commissioner's books, are 141,823, which is short of the real number by about 10 per cent., for vacant lands, &c.

Portions of the county are sterile and hilly, but it contains a large quantity of fine lands. The beech and white oak lands are very productive, and there is a very considerable amount of rich lands on the various water courses, the principal of which are Green river, Robinson's creek, Big Pitman, Little Pitman, Middle Pitman, and Trace's Fork of Pitman's creek, all emptying into Green river.

The celebrated range of Muldrow's Hills run through the northeastern part of the county.

The county abounds in an abundance and great variety of the finest timber, which must become very valuable at no distant day.

It is further celebrated for its many springs of pure water and the healthfulness of its inhabitants.

Campbellsville is the county seat, numbering 500 inhabitants and 80 voters. The court-house and clerks' offices were burnt January 25, 1864, by Gen. Lyons in his retreat from the State. A new and substantial one is now being erected on the ruins, at a cost of \$15,000.

There are two other incorporated villages, viz: Mannsville, ten miles East of Campbellsville, and Saloma, six miles northwest, with postoffices at each place.

Lawyers—William Howell, R. S. Montague, J. R. Robinson, D. G. Mitchell, Campbellsville.

Physicians—R. T. Hodges, Aaron H. Shively, A. H. Shively, J. T. Chandler, S. R. Bass, W. E. Parrot, J. W. Lively, W. Lively, Campbellsville; W. L. Turner, J. T. Durrett, Saloma; Sam'l Crandall, Mannsville.

Baptist Ministers—Revs. Thos. Underwood, Willis Peck, Samuel Shively, Wm. Fisher, W. L. Underwood, Nat. Farmer, E. Sanders, W. W. Bernard, Campbellsville; Saul Seaggs, Saloma.

Methodist Ministers—Revs. Green B. Fleece, C. W. Piercy, Campbellsville; C. D. Donelson, D. S. Campbell, Mannsville.

Presbyterian Ministers—Revs. John Walls, W. W. Johnson, Campbellsville; George H. Fims, &c., at Campbellsville; Chandler, Mourning & Co., Turner, Netherland & Co., Taylor, Shively & Co., Hoskins & Wright, T. T. Cooke.

Druggist—J. C. Buchanan.

Confectioners—J. T. Carson, H. T. Willock.

Blacksmithing—James Blandford, H. B. Smith, Thos. Price.

Saddlery—C. W. Piercy, Thos. Blakey, Robert Hackley.

Wagonmakers—Robt. Cave, Jno. Spurling.

House-carpentering, &c.—H. Puyear, Murrel, Joseph Murrel.

Milliners—Mrs. Robt. Cave, Mrs. Theresa Vaughn, Miss Kate Allen.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers—W. Marr, Geo. W. Redman.

Wool Carding—Isaac Blakey.

Tannery—Geo. W. Redman.

Dealers in Tobacco—A. F. Gowdy, Robt. Colvin, Taylor, Shively & Co., Turner & Netherland, Chandler, Mourning & Co.

Tobacco Manufacturer—W. M. Edgington, postoffice Campbellsville.

List of Owners of Steam and Water Mills in the County, with Postoffice Address of Each—Robinson, Dearen & Co., steam saw and flouring mill, Campbellsville.

Willson & Bro., steam saw and shingle mill, Campbellsville.

W. D. Hill, steam saw and flouring mill, Campbellsville.

Maupin & Allen, steam saw and grist mill, Campbellsville.

Hudson & Martin, steam saw mill, New Market, Ky.

Graham & Martin, steam saw and grist mill, New Market, Ky.

Rezin Spurling, steam saw and grist mill, Mannsville.

Stanton Smith, water saw and grist mill, Campbellsville.

Saul Seaggs, water grist mill, Saloma.

Wm. Howell, water saw and grist mill, Campbellsville.

J. A. Sublett, water grist mill, Campbellsville.

Wm. Sharp, water saw and grist mill, Campbellsville.

There are two or three more mills in the county—names of owners not remembered.

Distillers—H. G. Dearen, Newton Smith, Allen Rodgers, E. H. Smith, Henry Johnson, Campbellsville; J. Dye, Saloma.

Postoffices and Postmasters—Campbellsville, A. H. Buchan; Mannsville, Ed. Penn; Saloma, Ed. Sandey.

Hotels at Campbellsville—Redman Hotel, Geo. W. Redman, Proprietor; Campbellsville Hotel, Jeter & Hoskins, Proprietors.

U. S. Revenue—R. H. Martin, Inspector and Guager.

Miscellaneous.—The number of legal voters in the county, as shown by the Assessor's returns for 1866, is 1,225. Total population estimated at 8,000.

D. G. Mitchell, Esq., is the efficient Common School Commissioner.

Of schools there are quite a number in the county. Professor Buchanan, Principal of the Campbellsville Academy, has 75 pupils. Rev. C. D. Donelson, at Mannsville, has 60.

The county has suffered severely by the ravages of war, having been occupied alternately by both sides to the contest. It is the seat of the first military exploit of the celebrated Gen. John H. Morgan. He was on his way from Lexington to Glasgow, or further South, with a wagon load of jeans from the factory at the former place, and was arrested by some citizens at Saloma, and after a good deal of detention and trouble was allowed to proceed to Glasgow, where, having disposed of his jeans, he returned with 11 men to this county, arrested several citizens and burnt the Pleasant Hill Baptist church, near the scene of his arrest, taking several fishermen prisoners who occupied the church, and who were engaged in the construction of a U. S. telegraph line from Lebanon to Columbia. This was at the beginning of the war.

Again, in his celebrated raid in the State, in December, 1863, he passed through this county going and coming, camping at Campbellsville on the night of the 24th December on his way out, burning a considerable amount of commissary supplies that had been collected for the use of the Federals. Next day, resuming his march, he burnt the fine bridge at Green river on the Muldrow's Hill, Campbellsville and Columbia road, being hotly pursued by two regiments of Kentucky troops, under Cols. Hoskins and Hallies, who arrived at the burning bridge just in time to give him a parting salute with shot and shell, as the last stragglers left the scene.

Returning, on his last memorable raid, with 4,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, he demanded, on July 4, 1864, the surrender of a part of Col. O. P. Moore's Michigan regiment, numbering about 200 men, who were intrenched in a very strong natural position at Green river bridge, or "Tilbs' Bend." Col. Moore replied that he could not think of surrendering on the 4th of July. Gen. Morgan immediately opened on the fort with his four smooth-bores, and threw forward a strong assaulting column, which advanced with great courage and determination, but were vigorously resisted and repulsed by the garrison, who used their Enfields with murderous effect, killing nearly every artilleryman and silencing the battery. The charge was renewed, but in vain, the brave Michiganers stood their ground, and Gen. Morgan had to execute a "bank movement," leaving their masters of the "situation" with a loss in killed and wounded of not less than 50 men, including Col. Chenault and Maj. Brent. The Federal loss was about 10 killed and wounded. Gen. Morgan arrived at Campbellsville on the evening of the 4th of July, greatly discouraged at his severe loss. He had another bloody encounter next day, with Col. Hanson, at Lebanon, but succeeded in capturing the small garrison at that place.

The court-house and clerks' offices of this county were burned by the Confederate Gen. Lyons in his retreat from the State, January 25, 1864. Also, the Green river bridge, which had been rebuilt by the Michigan mechanics and engineers, was burned the same day by Lyons' forces.

Subsequently the town of Campbellsville was visited by the guerrilla, McGruder, with eleven of his men, who quickly relieved the citizens of a considerable amount of greenbacks and a number of watches. Two Federal soldiers were killed on the streets, and the guerrillas were finally driven off by some returned Federal soldiers.

"Grim-visaged war having smoothed her wrinkled front," the citizens are energetically endeavoring to retrieve the heavy losses sustained by the unnatural conflict.

J. H. C.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

The Kentucky State Pomological and Horticultural Society will hold its annual session at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, on the 12th day of September, 1866.

A pleasant and profitable meeting is anticipated. All lovers of orchard, garden and field products are requested to attend and become members; and, also, to bring specimens of fruits, vegetables, melons, sorghum, molasses, or any other appropriate contributions.

The state of our funds does not authorize us to offer premiums. All contributions will be for the benefit of the society, and a sense of having done a public benefit will be the ample reward of contributors.

The ladies are especially invited to attend the meeting, and to make contributions of bouquets to adorn the hall.

By order of the President:

LAWRENCE YOUNG.

SAM'L HAYCRAFT, Cor. Sec.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State. (Signed) L. J. IRADFOID, President. JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of the society.

Fine peaches are abundant at Columbia, Tenn., at 75 to 80 cents per bushel.

The present indications are that the growing crop of tobacco in this State will be the largest and finest ever made.

The Scott County Fair will be held near Georgetown on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., and we are sure that all who attend will be delighted.

PEACHES—may be planted the usual way of growing, 20 feet apart. If shortened in annually, as they should be, 12 feet. Grapes on a trellis of 8 feet high, 25 feet apart. Gooseberries and currants, 4 to 5 feet, and raspberries, 3 to 4 feet.

During the coming week State Fairs will be held at Sacramento, California; Des Moines, Iowa; Saratoga Springs, New York; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Lansing, Michigan. County Fairs, in Kentucky, will be held at Danville, Paducah, and Glasgow.

The Barren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold its fair this year, commencing on the 11th of September and continuing four days. The fair promises to be a decided success. Ample preparations are being made, and a fine exhibition of stocks is anticipated.

BREEDING.—This is the season for budding. Many fruits are propagated by budding, which may now be done, when the bark parts freely from the wood. All cultivators of the garden should acquire this simple and most useful art. Save stones of all stone fruit and put them in the ground at once, or preserve them in moist earth.

MEDICAL HERBS for family use should be saved just as they are coming well into bloom. Cut them when not wet with rain or dew, and cure them in the shade where there is a good circulation of air. When sufficiently dry, pack them away in paper or muslin bags, with labels of the name of the plant and the year of the gathering.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—A very malignant and fatal distemper has broken out among the cattle in the lower part of Fayette county and that part of Scott along the Fayette line. A great number of cattle have died. Death usually ensues on the third day after the attack. The disease was brought into the neighborhood by some cattle lately imported from Texas.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—The New England Farmer pronounces the common opinion about this malady being produced by some worm which is generated in the throat as incorrect. It says the cause is colds and sore throats, which the chickens get by wandering in the wet grass. It asks how many chickens' lives anybody ever saved by running feathers down their throats to scoop out the worms. It says the true remedy is administered before the disease makes its appearance, and that is to confine the chickens away from the early morning grass.

Meeting of the American Pomological Society.

The meeting of the American Pomological Society which has been published to be held at St. Louis, on the 4th of September, has been postponed for one year. The following are the reasons given in a circular, signed by Marshall P. Wilder, President, and James Vick, Secretary.

"WHEREAS, The American Pomological Society was ordered to be convened at St. Louis, Mo., on the fourth day of September next, for the purpose of holding its Eleventh Session; and

"WHEREAS, The existence of Cholera in several of the cities of the United States has become manifest, thereby creating more than usual precaution in regard to visiting places distant from home.

"Therefore, in consideration of this fact, and also of the fact that there is a small crop of fruit in many parts of our country, the undersigned, by and with the advice of the Executive Committee and other leading Pomologists, does hereby postpone and defer the meeting of said society to the year A. D. 1867, when due notice will be given for its assembling, in the aforesaid city of St. Louis.

A CORN CROP.—The Harrodsburg Telegraph says: It is estimated that the corn crop of Pennsylvania will reach this year nearly 30,000,000 bushels, that the average yield per acre will be in the neighborhood of thirty-three bushels, although in some localities as many as one hundred bushels will be grown on a single acre. There are several counties in the State where the average product will be over 40 bushels per acre.

Mr. B. O. Nelson, of Anderson county, sold last week at 7½ cents a pound, two five year old steers, which weighed respectively 1,962 lbs.

Horticulture—Propagation of Fruits.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

A horticultural friend has called our attention to the following paragraph, which has been "going the rounds" of the American press. As autumn is the season in which is performed a great deal of the labor connected with the propagation of many kinds of fruits by cuttings, and as winter is the period in which the operation of grafting is almost universally performed, we defer for another week what we had intended to say upon the subject of deep plowing this, and give expression to the thoughts that pass through our minds on first reading this bungling paragraph—as awkward in its phraseology as it is false in the statement which it so prettily sets forth:

"GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.—An interesting discovery has been made in France, with regard to grafting fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potatoe, so that a couple of inches of the slip remains visible. It soon takes root, develops itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree, bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian gardener."

This is only "Monsieur Tongson come again," after a somewhat longer sleep than usual, in the shape of a "Bohemian gardener." The "method" here spoken of as new, is probably as old as human ignorance of the laws of vegetation. More than thirty years ago, certainly, it was taught to us by our good mother, the daughter of a "Jersey farmer,"—and boyish experiments proved it to be the poorest lesson in vegetable physiology that she ever gave us. At different times and in various forms and places, we have met with it since, but we have never yet heard of the first good it has ever done in any branch of horticulture. As it now appears with French and Bohemian features, it is no better than it was before. Always a humbug, it is becoming in addition an impostor.

There is no doubt that some sort of cuttings—as, for instance, currants, gooseberries and grapes—will vegetate, strike root, and make healthy growth, if treated in the way here recommended. They will do so in spite of potatoe eating, however—not in consequence of it. The rootlets of incipient fruit trees do not feed on potatoe either raw or cooked, but on nutritive properties existing in soluble forms in warm, mellow, moist, fertile earth. The potatoe is not earth—but a very small portion of it ever becomes earth—and consequently it is not the natural or congenial thing for slips of fruit trees or bushes to strike root in.

Just look at the process of "striking," as it shows it-off in the case of most slips. The first appearance is that of a callus on the lower end of the cutting, or end inserted in the earth. The next is that of a circle of small white knuckles protruding from between the wood and the outer bark of the cutting. After this come the long, thread-like rootlets—not, now, only from the end of the cutting, but protruding through the bark, on all sides, for several inches above. Does anybody see anything in this process which would be promoted by the end of the cutting being stuck into a hard, cold, watery potato? The thing is almost too ridiculous to be dwelt upon for a moment. Nevertheless, it is in the newspapers again, "going the rounds" far and wide, and as nobody else is knocking it on the head we must.

Seventy-five per cent. of the potato is merely water—and water not in the best state to be useful to any plant. The other twenty-five per cent. is full of food for plants, but then it is not in a state of preparation. It must ferment, decompose, crumble to minute particles, rot, and mix with the soil about it—(for we suppose the French-Bohemian "method" contemplates that the potato, after receiving the end of the slip or cutting, shall itself be inserted in the earth, although nothing of the sort is said)—before it can furnish the food requisite for the young plant. The striking of cuttings, then, instead of being promoted by the potato, is absolutely delayed by its presence—though in many instances, owing to the tenacity of life which the cutting possesses, and to its native disposition to grow, at both bottom and top, wherever it has warmth and air and suitable moisture, the delay is not for any great length of time. We doubt, however, whether in any instance so good a start is obtained by a cutting inserted in a potato before being put into the ground, as by one inserted directly into the ground without the intermediation of a clammy case of water and starch.

The proper thing in which to insert slips or cuttings of fruit trees or bushes, is a light, rich, deep, mellow garden mould, warm and moist. And as the present is a proper period, in this latitude, for such work, we feel inclined to go a little further than our friend requested, and give some directions for the performance of this operation—not with reference to "apple slips," as mentioned in the preceding paragraph about the ancient new "method," for no horticulturist is so stupid as to expect to dispense with the process of grafting, and fill his nursery rows and the orchards of his customers with apple trees grown from cuttings—which is one of great importance in the propagation of varieties of fruits.

Cuttings may be taken off almost any time after the terminal bud of the tree or bush to be grown from is fully found, but will be better for being left on the parent trunk or root until the leaf shall have fallen. So soon as this takes place, (avoiding weather that is very frosty,) take off your cuttings from ten to twelve inches long, and make a smooth square cut at the end to be inserted in the ground. If more time than a few hours is to pass before they can be planted, they had better be laid upon clean ground and have two or three inches of fresh soil thrown over them.

When you are ready to plant, in such soil as described above, lay down your garden line and prepare furrows, or trenches, about eight inches deep and the width of an ordinary spade. Make one of the sides or shoulders of these trenches perfectly true, and nearly perpendicular. In this place your cuttings, leaving them against the true shoulder, with the lower end of each resting upon mellow soil at the bottom. They will do well six inches apart, and not suffer by being put as close to each other as three or four inches. When a trench is filled out with cuttings, throw in carefully two

or three inches of the soil that had been taken from it, and tramp it down firmly with the foot, by walking along the side of the trench opposite to that against which the cuttings are well. This will secure them in their places so well that the winter's freezing and thawing will not draw them out. This done, fill in the rest of the soil lightly, not tramping it at all, and level off—leaving the top of the cuttings, when all is finished, from two to three inches above the surface of the ground. The rows may be twelve to fifteen inches apart, but can be more conveniently worked, and the plants will doubtless make a better and stronger growth, if eighteen or twenty inches be given between.

We have never seen better young quince trees, grape vines, and currant and gooseberry bushes, than such as have been produced in this way—the cuttings being taken from the parent tree, vine or bush, the latter part of October or the beginning of November, and immediately placed in the nursery in the manner we have described. Some cuttings which are planted in this way the closing week of October last year, we had occasion to remove in making some change in the arrangement of our grounds the following April, and on taking them up we found them already furnished with numerous rootlets, many of them two and half to three inches long, although not a single bud on the upper end of the slip was yet tipped with green!

Down in the rich, warm trenches, (where no raw potatoe were found, but in their stead a mellow and generous soil,) the cuttings had been "striking root" all through the winter, and so soon as April showers or May sunshine visited the two or three inches of their tops that were out of the ground, they burst freely into leaf, and grew with the greatest luxuriance.

But not by this process, any more than by the French-Bohemian "potato method," can "hand-some apple trees" be produced, "bearing fine fruit." Some of the original crab stocks, into which nurserymen work grafts from choice trees for the purpose of dwarfing them, are grown from cuttings; but the improved apple tree, which supplies fruit fit for use, does not "strike" freely—very rarely, indeed, strikes at all—and any person who, with a view of getting clear of the labor of regular grafting, takes slips from such a tree, and plants them in a potato, will have his labor for his pains, but nothing more.

Spring planting of cuttings, in the manner we have described, is successful, and much more common than fall planting; but we have always regarded the latter as far preferable, which it must be acknowledged to be, when it is found that at the time when the spring-planted cutting is just about to be put into the ground the fall-planted cutting is well rooted, and immediately begins to open its leaves and throw out vigorous shoots.

(From the New York Shipping List.)
The Corn Crop—A Great Wealth.

The crop of Indian corn in the United States in 1860, according to the census returns, was 238,792,740 bushels. Vast as was this yield, it bids fair to be largely exceeded the current year. From the increased breadth of the land under cultivation, and the generally favorable season, it is estimated that the crop of 1861 will reach 1,000,000,000 bushels, worth, at sixty cents per bushel, \$600,000,000. This is truly a great wealth, and it is difficult to place a limit to the production of this cereal in our broad domain. It grows in abundance from Maine to Texas, though flourishing with greater luxuriance in the Western States, side by side with wheat, where it waves its tassels and grows golden over the prairies and broad fields, reminding one of the fertile and broad forests. Broad as are our acres, and extended our agricultural territory, there are few sections where corn can be profitably grown, while in most parts its production is enormous. The Commissioner of Agriculture reports the corn crop of the single State of Illinois in 1865 as 177,065,867 bushels, or nearly one-third of the entire crop of the country in 1865, which was 592,071,104 bushels. The cultivation of the corn crop, too, is attended with much less difficulty than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. The skill of invention and the hand of mechanic art have contributed largely to this result. There is not now that absolute need for careful manual husbandry which was deemed essential to former years. In the leading producing States, land well plowed, planted by machinery with a man and team at the rate of many acres per day, and worked twice with an improved cultivator, is all that is now required, besides a good season, to insure a teeming harvest. In consideration of its utility, the corn crop is scarcely second to that of any other American staple. It is valuable for food, and is not only thus largely employed at home, but is annually used more and more in Great Britain and Ireland and elsewhere abroad. It makes the best of food for stock; is used to an enormous extent for the distillation of spirits, and it is claimed that a process has been discovered whereby it can be converted into sugar. In addition to the use to which the grain can thus be turned, the stalks make excellent winter fodder, and return to the soil as much in the shape of fertilizing material, perhaps, as they take from it.

Thus, year after year, the area of this great wealth enlarges, and it is difficult to say what untold millions are yet destined to be fed with the cereal from the lap of American agriculture. Let him who dreams of "a ruined country" look to its wonderful resources, and believe, if he can, that a land so infinitely endowed in natural wealth, and a people with such indomitable enterprise, can fail to make rapid strides in everything which pertains to material progress.

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WOOL, GINSENG,
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HIGHEST CASH PRICE

Will be paid by
STINE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 69 Main street,
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Foundries.

F. W. MERZ,
LOUISVILLE

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AND

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Iron Works,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,
Columns,
Caps and
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And General
Building
Castings,
Iron Railings,
Verandahs,
Balconies,
Safes,
Bank
And
Jail Works,

Green Street,
Bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main and Wenzel Sts.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

MANTEL GRATES,

CASTINGS,

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Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS.

SALESDROOM NO. 117 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite National Hotel,

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

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PARLOR STOVES,

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

Country Hollow Ware,

DOG IRONS, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line as low as any house in the city.

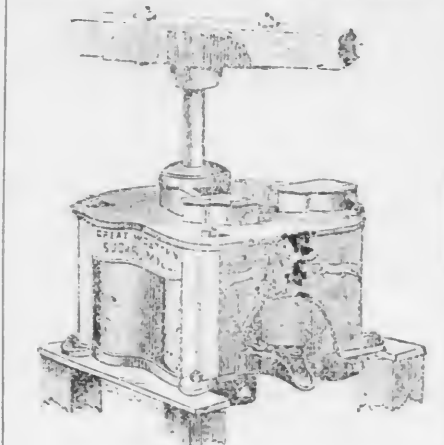
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Main street bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Job Work of all kind done in good style, on

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Corner Ninth and Main Streets.

DAVIES & CO.

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable

ENGINES.

OIL WELL,

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SAW-MILLS, Sleighing Sugar and

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Hydraulic Presses & Machinery

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CRAIG'S

EXCELSIOR COTTON AND

HAY PRESS

Patented May 7, 1861, and July 3, 1867.

Premium taken at the Kentucky

State Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all com-

plete and substantial.

One man or horse and five hands can press

from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 50 lbs. each, in one

day of 10 hours; the baler when finished, being

30 inches square and four feet long, or can be

made, if desired, 20 inches square and 4 feet

long; thus avoiding the necessity of compress-

ing them again for the ship, and saving at least

one-half the lagging and rope, besides a great

saving in freight and hauling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white

oak and well painted,) will be furnished at my

Factory for \$60, or delivered on board boat, or

at Railroad Depot, for \$65. When the purchas-

er prefers, a complete set of Irons, with draw-

ings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out

the timber and put up the Press, will be fur-

nished for \$20, including the right to use, de-

livered on boat, or at Railroad Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 800 lbs.; the Irons only

1800 lbs.

OIL TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

Special attention given to the manu-

facture of

ENGINES, BORING TOOLS,

And other Machinery

USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools al-

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Centre Bits, Reamers, Jaws, Joints, Tem-

per Screws, Rope, Sockets, Sand

Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam

Plates, &c., &c.

Corner Floyd and Washington Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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West side, bet. Main and the River.

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MANTLES,

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All sizes for Families and Hotels, the

best made in the West.

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Tin Plate, Wire, Black Tin, Sheet and

Slab Zinc, Antimony, Sheath-

ing, and Braziers' Copper

Rivets, Wire, Copper Bottoms, &c.

And all other goods pertaining to Tinners' Stock.

Have also on hand a large stock of

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COPPER STILLS,

All sizes. All kinds of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done

at the shortest notice.

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PATENT

Rotary Engine

HAVING purchased the patent right for the

State of Kentucky, we have made the nec-

essary arrangements for the manufacture of these

Engines. We are prepared to furnish them of

all sizes, at short notice.

Their great economy in price, as well as sim-

plicity and durability, must recommend them

to speedy and universal favor.

Orders may be left with John R. Davis & Co.,

corner Ninth and Main streets, or addressed to

BENJ. HANKIN & CO.,

Box No. 16, Louisville, Ky.

READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale, each

six horse power. Price \$25, with guarantee.

Jed3 Jan B. H. & Co.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

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Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAURENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

Fall Trade.

Our merchants are preparing for the fall importations of new goods. Their "summer vacation," like the school-boys' holiday, has passed away, and with the returning season of busy hours their slumbering energies seem infused with new life and vitality. The "material" of our business community is a sufficient guarantee for the perfect satisfaction of customers in every department of trade, and we sincerely hope their harvest of reward will be as bounteous and satisfactory as their merits are just and deserving.

There is every indication that the trade of Louisville, so seriously crippled by the war, will not only resume its old proportions, but far exceed them. Our merchants have laid in immense stocks in every line of trade, and with the facilities at their command, can make it the interest of Western and Southern buyers to buy their goods at this point. Buying directly from the manufacturers of the East and of Europe, and doing business at far less expense, they can duplicate the bills of any New York jobbing house on the same terms. The amount of their shipments, and the arrangements they are able to make with the various transportation companies, enable them to deliver goods to their customers here at lower prices than smaller buyers can get them for thus far on the road home.

Thanks to the Secretary for an invitation to attend the Breckinridge County Fair, to be held at Cloverport, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of October. The officers of this new and promising society are as follows: John C. Barlage, President; Alfie Allen, Dr. T. Holmes, Zalmon Tousey, and L. Green, Vice Presidents; J. Allen Murray, Secretary; and A. B. Skillman, Treasurer.

We are indebted to the managers of the Henderson Fair Company for the Premium List of the Henderson Fair, to take place on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October. It will be a remarkably interesting occasion, and we hope many of our citizens will attend it.

The Louisville, Henderson and Cairo packets will take parties at half-fare.

We regret to have to record the death of the estimable wife of our friend and former editorial associate, Captain J. H. Johnson. We had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with this excellent lady, but all who knew her spoke in terms of highest praise of her many virtues and accomplishments. See obituary.

During the month of August, the letter carriers in Louisville delivered 62,321 mail letters, and 6,374 city letters. This shows an increase over the number delivered in July of 12,700 letters. In addition to this there were 15,850 newspapers delivered. One carrier, whose route lays in the business portion of our city, delivered 18,000 letters.

Somebody has turned up in Adams county, Illinois, who lays claim to the original plat on which the city of Indianapolis is built. He claims that the land on which the city stands was owned by one John D. Wheeler, who left it to his nephew, and now it has come into the possession of the present claimant.

We feel deeply indebted to the Hon. Brutus J. Clay and James Hall, Esq., for their courtesy and generous hospitality on our recent visit to Bourbon county. We intended giving a long account of our trip, but the crowded state of our columns renders it impossible at this time.

THE ELECTION MONDAY.—The result was a majority of four hundred votes against the proposition for the city to subscribe \$100,000 to the Shelby railroad. Very little interest was manifested in the election, and, of the eight thousand voters in the city, scarcely one-fourth of them voted.

The "Galaxy" for September 15, is upon our table. We consider it the best magazine published in this country. The story of "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, is alone worth the price of subscription.

The Clark Fair, last week, had a very large crowd in attendance. The show of cattle, we are informed, was the finest ever made in Kentucky.

Judge F. G. Murphy has taken the Hynes House, Bardonia, and is making it one of the best country hotels in Kentucky. See his card.

Mother Angela, sister to Archbishop Hughes, is dead.

Med Buntline.

A recent New York letter says: "And this reminds me. Yesterday I met with a man whose name has been before the public and notoriously. He once possessed a noble intellect; but, now, alas! he is but a remnant of a brute. I speak of E. Z. C. Judson, alias 'Med Buntline.' His has been a wonderful career, but ever tending downwards. Did dissipation ever tend otherwise? A sailor, soldier, author, duelist, murderer and drunkard—he excelled in all. No better sailor ever sailed ship; a splendid swordsman; his was the pen that only genius wields. Judson is a drunkard now—the vilest of the vile—and the wreck of a man. A wretched, homeless vagabond. And such is ever the fate of those whose gifts of intellect are perverted from their high and noble purposes."

Judson was indeed gifted with an intellect which might be styled noble, but it was the only noble gift he possessed. He was utterly devoid of moral sensibility—had no virtue, save a reckless bravery, or daring, and appreciated no virtue in others; yet he could for the time being assume any virtue, and was such an accomplished hypocrite that he could impose upon any one not acquainted with his life and character. We were accidentally thrown with him some fifteen years ago, before he became a confirmed drunkard, and circumstances induced him to be communicative. His communications tallied with information from other sources, and our impression then was, and still is, that he was the most accomplished, heartless and hardened specimen of humanity we ever knew. If he has sunk into brutish drunkenness, it may be better for society, as he is hence incapacitated for more damaging crimes.

F. W. Merz.—The Frankfort Commonwealth thus speaks of a specimen of the handiwork of one of our citizens and advertisers:

We would call the special attention of our readers to the most admirable Gate, erected by our friend F. W. Merz, of Louisville, near the center of the southeast end of the Capitol square. How incomparably superior is it to the miserable gates which lead to the State Capitol, in front and rear! We earnestly hope that those who have charge of the Public Buildings will, at once, obtain the services of Mr. Merz in placing the proper description of gates to all the entrances of the Capitol square. Others of our friends throughout the State, who may desire iron-work of every description, executed in a workmanlike manner, will do well to call on Mr. Merz. See his advertisement in another column.

THE CENTRAL KENTUCKY FAIR.—The Danville Advocate anticipates "a good time" at the Fair, next week. It says:

This portion of Kentucky can boast of a great deal of fine stock, and the liberal premiums offered by the managers of the Association will have a tendency to make the contest in each and every ring warm and spirited. Not the least of the attractions on these occasions are the large number of beautiful women who honor the exhibitions with their presence. In this particular we are not prepared to yield the palm to any portion of our State or country. God bless the Ladies—without them the Fair would not be much of an affair at all. The Directors will use all needed precaution to maintain good order, and every one may attend with the assurance that the same causes will not exist to create a disturbance as occurred last year.

FAIRS FOR 1896.

STATE AND DISTRICT.	
California—Sacramento.	Sept. 10-15
Central Iowa—Des Moines.	Sept. 11-13
North Carolina—Spartanburg.	Sept. 12-14
Wis. Agt. and Mech. Ass'n—Milwaukee.	Sept. 13-14
Central Michigan—Lansing.	Sept. 12-14
Michigan—Adrian.	Sept. 18-21
Illinois—Springfield.	Sept. 18-21
New Hampshire—Nashua.	Sept. 18-20
Upper Canada—Toronto.	Sept. 24-28
St. Louis—Chicago.	Sept. 24-29
Ohio—Dayton.	Sept. 25-28
Pennsylvania—Easton.	Sept. 25-28
Wisconsin—Janesville.	Sept. 25-29
St. Louis Association—St. Louis.	Oct. 1-7
Indiana—Indianapolis.	Oct. 1-7
Kentucky—Paris.	Oct. 2-5
St. Louis—Vincennes.	Oct. 2-5
National Horse Fair—Kalamazoo.	Oct. 2-5
Missouri—St. Louis.	Oct. 2-5
Minnesota—Rochester.	Oct. 2-5
Oregon—Salem.	Oct. 2-5
Louisiana—New Orleans.	Nov. 2-5

COUNTY FAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

McCracken—Paducah.	Sept. 10-13
Central Kentucky—Danville.	Sept. 11-13
Barren—Bowling Green.	Sept. 12-14
Harrison—Cynthiana.	Sept. 12-14
Nelson—Harrodsburg.	Sept. 18-21
Adams—Paris.	Sept. 18-21
Breckinridge—Cloverport.	Oct. 2-5
Washington—Springfield.	Oct. 2-5
Henderson—Henderson.	Oct. 2-5
Bartlett—Paris.	Oct. 2-5
Scott—Georgetown.	Oct. 11-13
Daviess—Owensboro.	Oct. 7-10
Elberton—Elberton.	Oct. 9-12
Lafayette—Lexington.	Oct. 9-12

(Published by request.)

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of her husband, Captain J. H. Johnson, in Lexington, Ky., on the 4th instant, Mrs. BERTIE L. JOHNSON, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

Among all the domestic afflictions, there is none, perhaps, attended with a more acute and abiding sense of bereavement than the death of a young, lovely and affectionate wife. It is in the family circle at last that the excellent charms of woman's character as seen in their most engaging combination; and how encouraging in the trying struggle of life, is the reflection that, though ambition may have ended in disappointment, and the world's professions of her may have turned into utterance of unkindness, the true wife of the bosom is still the unchanging and unchangeable friend! It is hardly possible that every husband should secure such a sharer of his dearest interests and attachments; but if the unvarying testimony of impartial acquaintances may ever be trusted, Mrs. Johnson was eminently worthy of the position among the best of her sex. Her husband is said to have been gentlemanly himself, and it is a cherished remembrance with the companions of her earlier years, that—

"Around her were the graces given
To speak on earth of things in heaven."
She died comparatively young, but not before some considerable experience of maternal joy and sorrow had developed many of the finer qualities which adorn and consecrate the household. It is in perfect consonance with her kindly and cheerful nature, and her confident spirit of goodness, to believe that she has exchanged the cross for the crown, and has entered into the inheritance which passeth not away.
C. E. M.
Lexington, Ky., August 28, 1896.

City Department.

The Louisville Theater.

On last Saturday night our theater was opened for the inauguration of the regular dramatic season. Mr. Aitken treated the large audience, which had assembled to witness the performance of Bourreault's splendid comedy, London Assurance, to a beautiful prologue entitled an "Ode to the Drama," from which we extract the following well written lines, to give the reader some idea of what we might expect for our entertainment during the coming winter evenings:

With heads to ensare, yet with souls to feel,
Friends to the heart, and hearts to frank appeal;
No suppliant lay we frame; acquit your trust;
The Drama guard! be gentle, but be just!
Within her courts, unbridled, unslumbering stand
Scourge lawless wit, and leaden dullness brand,
Lash pert pretense, but bashful merit spare;
Let feelings hail, and speak the truth, fair,
Yet shall he cast his cloud, and proudly claim
The loftiest station and the proudest fame.
So from his mountain-perch, through seas of light

Our untamed eagle takes his glorious flight;
To heaven—the monarch-bird exulting springs,
And shakes the night-fog from his mighty wings.
Hails all our own shall yet enchant their age,
And pour redeeming splendor o'er the stage—
For them, for you, for truth, for virtue true,
Than ever best young fancy's sweetest dream,
Bold hearts shall kindle and bright eyes shall gaze

When genius wakes the tale of other days,
Sheds life's own lustre o'er each holy deed,
Of him who planned, and of him who freed;
And now, your pile, then clasp and glorious shrine,
Our fondest wish, our warmest smile be thine.
The house of genius and the court of taste,
In beauty piled, be thou by beauty graced;
Within thy walls may wit's gay bevy throng,
To drink the magic of the poet's song
Within thy walls may youth and goodness draw
From every scene a lecture or a law—
So bright by time, be priest and offering pure,
And friends shall bless, and loved ones endure;
Long, long be spared to echo truths sublime,
And lift thy pillars through the stormy time.

Its reception was received by enthusiastic applause. Mr. Aitken has given a good deal of his attention to the study of diction, and, in the recitation of this ode, gave every evidence of his capacity to excel in his profession. London Assurance was most admirably performed, and the new company, by this one representation, attained a high rank in the estimation of our community. We were, therefore, surprised and gratified, after this happy bit, to see the following week devoted to a "sensational piece," entitled, "Baccarat, or the Knaves of the Pack"—the mere name of which announces its purport and character.

We have, from time to time, deplored the disposition, on the part of our citizens, to give encouragement to the species of the drama, and urged upon them the necessity of bringing about a reform in the character of our amusements. We were glad to see the Daily Courier give a just and well merited rebuke to this play. The business season in a few weeks will be fairly opened—strangers from all parts of the country will be flocking here for the purpose of laying in their wares, and it is our duty to make their stay both pleasant and comfortable.

To have the right kind of amusements, such as will have a refining and elevating tendency, will be some inducement for them to prefer Louisville as a place to visit, to any of the other Western cities.

We understand that a number of the most brilliant stars in the histrionic profession have been engaged, and will appear, from time to time, during the season; but, during the intervals of their coming, pray let us have our excellent dramatic company exhibiting their talents in some other line than in delineating the character of thieves, cut-throats, and female adventurers.

The House of Refuge.

A few evenings since we paid a visit to this interesting and important institution. It is situated a three minutes drive beyond Broadway, on what a few years since was a portion of the suburban suburb of our city, but which is now being rapidly reclaimed and about which the Briarean arms of Louisville's growth are rapidly extending.

The House of Refuge was established in 1855, by ordinance of the General Council, ratified by the unanimous vote of the people. A tract of land, sixty acres in extent, was purchased by the city for \$60,000, from which ten acres were set aside for the purpose of a House of Refuge. This institution was designed as a domicile for those incorrigible youths, between six and sixteen, who it would be injudicious to confine in a common penal jail. Here it is proposed to educate them to good habits, and so far as the inculcation of habits of industry and morality could prevail, to reclaim them from the path of wickedness.

The building, which is a very complete one in all respects, and is architecturally an ornament, was modeled after similar institutions in other cities, with such additions and improvements as experience and the talent of the architect suggested.

The basement of the building is occupied with the engine and wash rooms, bakeries, laundries, coal-houses and similar apartments. Upon the first floor are the offices, and above the rooms of the Superintendent and other employees. The dormitories of the inmates are large and perfectly ventilated, furnished with handsome iron bedsteads and neat, comfortable bedding.

In the school room a large number of the boys are engaged in pursuing their studies, and we are pleased to hear of their progress in the rudiments of education. The majority, since their admission into the institution, have learned to read, and advanced somewhat in the elementary branches.

Considerable time is devoted to labor, and the boys manufacture the greater portion of their own clothing. In some rooms were boys employed in learning the tailor's business, and the introduction of the shoe manufacturing business is contemplated by the Board. So far as is possible, the institution is to be rendered self-sustaining.

The morals of the boys is necessarily a matter of the highest moment, and receive the earnest consideration of all. Religious services are held each Sabbath, and ministers or others of the city are cordially invited to attend and participate in these exercises, which are so salutary.

Cleanliness is regarded by the Superintendent as next to godliness, and the building is furnished with bathing apparatus. The food is wholesome and sufficient; the clothing a uniform dark blue.

Hours for recreation are allowed and the boys drilled regularly.
In all respects this institution is an honor to Louisville.

The Iron Trade.

In the reviving Southern trade, there is no one branch in which the city of Louisville is more interested than in the manufacture and sale of iron. As allied to this, we must briefly mention the house of Nauts, Reamer & Owens. The firm is composed of young and enterprising men, who, in the duty of helping themselves, also aid our city. We yesterday passed through their establishment. They are the agents for, and interested in, the extensive Rolling Mill of Bragdon, Ford & Co., New Albany, who are engaged in the manufacture of a great variety of iron. The stock of the Louisville firm is large and excellent.

In the cellar we were shown various squat heavy anvils, whose bulky massiveness disdains the upper air. Associated with these, in an iron-leaf talk, were wagon boxes, kegs of nails, with quantities of heavy iron work. On the second floor we found blacksmiths' vices, wagon boxes, wagon springs of every number and variety of leaf, from that of the heaviest springed vehicle to the light buggy; among other things, a "tire shrinker," a patent to be used by blacksmiths to save the trouble of cutting and welding a loosened tire. These, with hammers and blacksmiths' tools, comprised the main part of the stock in the cellar and on the second floor. This includes, of course, iron axle arms, thinable skein boxes, horse-shoe nails, horse shoes—in short, all that is used in blacksmithing and wagon-making.

The material used about steamboats and railroads, such as anchors, ropes and cordage, oakum, for caulking, &c., besides railroad iron, is a part of their stock. The main trade of this firm is of course in Kentucky. They sell at Cincinnati prices, and in one instance a gentleman from Georgia informed us that their prices were ten dollars a ton lower for castings than in Cincinnati. The Kentucky merchants, dealers in iron, blacksmiths, &c., have already found out the advantage of trading with Louisville firms, and Messrs. Nauts, Reamer & Owens are very popular with them. In addition to the State trade they do an extensive business all down the Nashville railroad, and in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Their Northern trade is in Indiana and Illinois principally.

Our City Schools—Salaries.

Superintendent.	\$2,000
Secretary.	1,500
Principal High Schools, each.	2,000
Professors High Schools, each.	1,500
Teachers, Male High School.	1,000
Professors of French, Female High School.	500
Assistant Teacher, Female High School.	500
Principals Grammar Schools.	1,200
Principals Intermediate Schools.	1,200
Principals Eleventh Ward Schools.	1,200
Principals Shippingport and Fulton Sts. each.	700
Head Assistant, Male Grammar Department.	900
Head Assistant, Female Grammar Department.	800
First-Class Assistants.	600
Second-Class Assistants.	500
Third-Class Assistants.	400
Head Grammar Teacher.	800
Assistant German Teacher.	300
Superintendent of Public Schools—George H. Tingley, Jr.	200
Secretary of the Board of Trustees—Donald McPherson.	100

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that the work of building is becoming more active day by day. Houses are going up as if by magic, converting the commons into populous avenues. So rapidly is the city building up, that nearly all the streets running east and west have to be extended.

Business Notices.

Haynes, Neel & Co.

Messrs. Haynes, Neel & Co., 241 Main street, are daily in receipt of Goods from the Eastern market, and adding to their already large and elegant stock of Notions and Fancy Goods, which they offer to the trade as low as the same quality and style of Goods can be bought in this market. Country merchants cannot fail to be pleased with their stock and prices. They invite country merchants to call and examine their Goods. They are confident that they can offer as great inducements to the trade as any first-class Notion House in this city. They are selling the Ward Paper Collars, for which they are Sole Agents, at Manufacturers' prices.

"FULKERSON'S MISCELLANIES."—A neat little volume of this title, embracing a variety of articles from the gifted and spicy pen of A. Fulkerson, "the Eccentric," has just appeared from the press of Hanna & Duncan. The press of our city, without exception, speak in terms of high commendation of this little volume, but not in higher terms than its merits deserve. Single copies 50 cents.

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MY CIGARS are made of the best material by first-class workmen, and warranted to give satisfaction on sale. Orders filled promptly and with care.
GEO. L. GRAYSER,
No. 19 Fourth street,
between Main and the river.
sep8 3m

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

WAREROOMS—NOS. 85 AND 87 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES:

Sentinel, Plain;
Ashland Kentuckian;
Capitola;
Crystal Palace;
Phoenix;

Sentinel, Extension;
Planter;
Hermitage;
Planet;
Southern Range.

ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor,

Globe,

Equator,

Golden Egg.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HEATING STOVES FOR COAL:

Louisville Franklin,

Model Parlor,

Monkey.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WOOD:

Forest Rose,
Seven Plate,

Sunny Side,
Bon Ton.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Tinner's Findings Generally,

And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figures.

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

2000 boxes Tin Plate;
500 bundles Sheet Iron;
50 " Russian;
50 " Belgian;
100 " Imitation Russian;
500 gross Bucket Covers;
250 " Pressed Pans, assorted.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

85 and 87 Main Street.

Amusements.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

F. T. KELLER, Acting and Stage Manager

S. MALLORY, Treasurer

THE best Stock Company in America, and the 1 leading stars in the country will appear from time to time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes \$8 and \$2; Orchestra Chairs \$1; Dress Circle and Parquette 50c; reserved seats 25c extra; Family Circle 50c; Colored Boxes 50c; Gallery 25c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance will commence at 8.
sep8 11

J. H. McRAVER, Secy. of Ticket, late of Petersburg, Va.

GEO. O. TUCK, late of Petersburg, Va.



SUPERIOR to any other brand made in America, being from the pure Virginia leaf, manufactured by

J. M. Venable & Co.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Also manufacturers of superior MACCABOY, RAPEE and other SNUFFS, packed in any manner required. Also the celebrated SUE-LINE brand of Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, Agents,

180 AND 181 FRONT STREET,

NEW YORK.

Samples of the above desirable Snuffs and Tobacco can be seen at our store, where, as Agents, orders will be promptly filled at manufacturers' prices.

McBRAYER & TUCK,

No. 273 Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
sep8 1m

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, having unified, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Principles of Medicine, and Public Hygiene.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
LLEWELLYN S. POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
J. F. FRAZER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. M. ROBERTS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs and Rectum.
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.
From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorship in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Endorsed in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the academic degree of the University, and shall receive the Diploma thereof free of charge to them at any regular commencement.
The fee for the full course of Lectures is \$105; Matriculation \$5; Demonstrator's \$10; Graduation fee \$25.
For any information which may be desired address Prof. J. W. BENSON, Dean of the Faculty.
sep8 11

JOSEPH MITCHELL,

Manufacturer of

STEAM BOILERS,

LARD TANKS,

WATER TANKS,

BANK VAULTS, &c.,

MAIN STREET,

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
sep8 3m

Groceries.
GEO. W. MORRIS, J. M. HEATH.
GEO. W. MORRIS,
WHOLESALE
GROCE R
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
No. 113 Main Street,
North Side,
Between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper
Distilled Whisky.

TERRY & SMITH,
Wholesale Grocers!
243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH.
300 BAGS COFFEE:
20 bbls Refined Sugars;
20 bbls New Orleans Sugar;
100 bbls Flour, all grades;
500 bbls Mackerel, bbls, half do, kegs and
cans;
20 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Mould Candles;
50 kegs Shot;
500 kegs Nails;
20 bags Rice;
20 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
Syrup in kegs, half bbls and bbls;
600 cases Trained Fruit;
100 bbls Whisky, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry
Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.
Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated
"Wampoo Bitters."

JACOB F. WELLER,
WHOLESALE
GROCE R,
No. 99 West Main Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
LOUISVILLE
Rolling Mill Company.
T. C. COLEMAN, Presd't.

Warehouse, Main Street, bet. Bell and Fifth.
MANUFACTURERS and keep constantly on
hand for sale at lowest prices complete assort-
ment in the way of all kinds of
Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof
IRON,
All warranted of superior quality.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German and American
STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,
AXLES, HORSE AND MULE
SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,
All at the lowest market rates.
Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast
Scrap.
STOVE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.
A large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our
own manufacture, from
No. 10 to 27 STOVEPIPE AND CHARCOAL.
On hand and for sale low.
LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
Wholesale Dealers in Pure
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other
Kentucky Copper Distilled
WHISKIES,
49 East Main st., bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Cash paid for new
COPPER WHISKY
IN BOND.
\$90 A MONTH!
AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles,
just out. Address
O. F. CAREY,
City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

Boots and Shoes.
WM. PIATT, J. D. ALLEN.
PIATT & ALLEN,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 195
WEST MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOW & WHITNEY,
WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
190 MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. C. BUXBAUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 194 Main Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
S. L. BROWNELL, J. W. SEINE.
HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,
BROWNELL & CO.,
Corner Jefferson and Campbell Streets.

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Jefferson Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MANUFACTURE
And keep constantly on hand
JEANS, FULLED CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.
Samples to be seen at Office.
The highest cash price paid for Wool.
No. 69 Main Street.
J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
—OFFICE—
No. 8 Bank Building, cor. Sixth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commission.
J. A. CLARK, G. W. MORRIS, C. L. WHITE.
JAS. A. CLARK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Foreign Fruits,
FANCY GROCERIES, & C., & C.,
NO. 73 THIRD STREET.
East side, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNITED STATES BONDED
WAREHOUSE.
DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
157 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
AGENTS FOR
Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton and Flax
Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle
Manufactures; Malt, Hops and Barley;
Imported and Domestic Wines and
Liquors.
Particular attention paid to the purchase
and sale of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS AND
PRODUCE.
We make liberal advances on consignments
and fill orders promptly.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCE R
AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Pure Bourbon
AND OTHER
WHISKIES
NO. 7 MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
143 MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous.
CLIPPER
WASHING MACHINE!


THE BEST
IN THE WORLD !!
The only Machine that will do an entire fam-
ily washing without any hand rubbing.
Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable
to get out of order.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE!
MANUFACTURED BY
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
BROWN'S CORN PLANTER
Will plant and cover in clock rows from 15 to 20
acres per day.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
General Agents.
STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,
OR SULKY CORN PLOW.
This implement is indispensable to the farmer.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Kentucky.
BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Kentucky.
In addition to the above, we have a large stock
of the most approved machineries and implements,
among which are—
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
CORN SHELLERS, CUTTING BOXES,
PORTABLE DRAG SAWS,
AVERY'S CAST PLOWS,
INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER
STEEL PLOWS,
CAST STEEL PLOWS, Smith's Patent.

Wheeler's Patent Water Drawers,
CHAIN PUMPS,
SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &c., &c.
WHITE SAND AND LIME,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER,
By the single barrel, or in less quantities.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Growth of 1895, in bulk, or neatly put up in
papers.
CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY SEED,
BLUE GRASS SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS SEED,
HUGARIAN SEED,
MILLET SEED,
HEMP SEED,
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.
C. G. JONES, PRESS, H. TAPP, J. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.
JONES & TAPP,
Wholesale Clothiers!
HAVE removed from No. 200 South side Main
to Nos. 259 and 261 North side of Main near
Seventh street, in the
National Express Building.
We now have four of the most spacious and ele-
gant rooms in the South and West—each floor
measuring 3,500 square feet—making a grand to-
tal of 14,000 square feet of flooring on which to
do business. We will be in daily receipt of
NEW GOODS,
and invite our friends and the trade to call and
examine our stock and premises.
MARIETTA STEAM TANNERY
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
We will sell at auction, in Marietta, Monday,
15th October next, the Marietta Steam Tan-
nery. It lies on the railroad to Atlanta, three-
fourths of a mile from town. Thirteen acres of
the walls of the burnt buildings good; sufficient
land, abundance of pure water, and a bold
spring in a beautiful grove; 161 vats, boiler, and
engine stock unimpaired, and twelve-horse engine
nearly complete. Foundations and parts of the
walls of the burnt buildings good; sufficient
brick and seasoned lumber to re-erect the build-
ings. Inspect the property and secure one of the
best investments in Georgia. Bark can be had
for \$1 per cord, or even less.
Terms—Half cash; balance in 12 months.
R. T. RUMBY,
W. J. RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.
H. W. WILKES,
131 Main Street, near Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Woolen Mill Supplies,
Cotton Mill Supplies,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Bolting Cloth,
Machine Cards,
Carding Machines,
Cotton Gins,
Cotton Warps,
Wove Wire Screen,
Cordage and Rope,
Gum Hose and Packing,
Sheet Metals and Wires,
Lace Leather and Rivets,
Buhr Mill Stones,
Turbine Water Wheels,
Fan Mill Materials,
With almost all other articles
necessary for
Mills, Foundries, Factories,
Railroads, Oil Wells, &c.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

LOUISVILLE
COTTON MARKET.
It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is
the largest, and, to the planter, the most satis-
factory Tobacco market in the world. And be-
cause it can be made as important and satis-
factory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco,
by adopting the same system of selling at public
sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent
the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price
does not meet his views; and being informed that
Messrs. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.
Inasmuch as this system in the sale of
Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others,
do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise
to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the
above firm all Cotton which we control, or can
influence in this market, so long as they con-
tinue this system of selling.
SIGNED:
Trabue, Davis & Co.
Gordon, Harrison & Co.
Smith & Wadde.
Moore, Brenner & Co.
H. A. Hughes & Co.
Kalin & Wolf.
Hartelinson & Baine.
Craig, Trammell & Co.
Isley, White & Co.
Hays, Cross & Co.
J. H. Wright & Co.
George W. Morris & Co.
William M. Morris & Co.
Cammon & Rogers.
L. A. Maitland.
Crest & Clark & Co.
H. S. Tuley & Co.
Wilson, Peter & Co.
J. H. & W. O. Gardner.
Watson & Brother.
J. E. Weller.
J. F. Lillard & Co.
Smith & Wadde.
Gordon & Co.
J. S. North & Sons.
South Bell, Moses & Co.
Barnes, Decker & Hardy.
Smith, Owen & Wood.
John H. Thomas & Co.
J. C. Dolan & Co.
J. M. McKee & Co.
Neal, Neishamond & Co.
S. Cowling.
Snoddy, Parish & Co.
Wells & Buckner.
L. L. Warren & Co.
Henry Chambers & Co.
Bridgford & Co.
Oberg, Taylor & Co.
M. E. Miller.
Moss, Teige & Semple.
Platt & Allen.
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.
Verhoff Bros.
H. S. Buckner.
D. R. Young & Co.
Spart & Co.
Haynes, Reed & Co.
Cassidy & Co.
Terry, When & Company.
E. & F. Sloan & Co.
W. H. Stokes & Co.
Harvey & Keith.
Murrell, Castleman & Co.
Laird Brothers.
John P. Morton & Co. and others.
DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the
fact that, at the request of merchants and
other citizens, we have adopted the same system
of selling
COTTON
which has proved so satisfactory to the planter
in the sale of Tobacco in this market. Its ad-
vantages are numerous. It draws together all
the buyers in this and many from other markets,
the competition between whom insures the
highest market price for each bale offered. Each
bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its
condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing
its quality. The owner has the right, either
in person or through his agent, to reject
the sale when the price is not satisfactory.
These advantages are secured to the planter with
the same expense of selling as under the old sys-
tem. The argument from our experience is con-
clusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under
this than any other system.
Yours, respectfully,
PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES!
5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
H. POSTWICK, AGENT.

Miscellaneous.
SINGER'S
New Improved Family
SEWING MACHINE,
Simple,
Noiseless,
Perfect.
MAKES A STITCH ALIKE
ON BOTH SIDES.
Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use
them by simply referring to the printed instruc-
tions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.
EVERY MACHINE
WARRANTED.
HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
STITCHING,
&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.
They are the Best in the World.
OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES
No. 2, for CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,
No. 2, "Improved" for Boot and Shoe Makers,
No. 2, for Tailors, &c.
are well known to require no special notice.
W. H. GOLDBERMAN & CO.,
Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,
No. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,
Louisville, Ky.
L. & G. BRONNER & CO.
111 Main St. bet. 5th & 6th.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Silks,
Ribbons,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Laces,
Hats,
Straw-
Goods,
Trimmings,
Pattern-
Bonnets,
Head-Nets,
Fancy,
And
White
Goods.
Milliners and Merchants
FROM THE SOUTH,
Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion
to look further for a stock adapted to their
trade, as one of the firms in New York is always
FIRST IN THE MARKET,
And we are supplied DIRECT from Importers
and manufacturers.
39 Franklin, New York.
2 Franklin Block, Syracuse.
49 Genesee St., Syracuse.
171

<p>Dry Goods.</p> <p>W. J. TAPP, Of Florence, Ala. THOS. J. TAPP, Late of Chamberlin & Tapp. TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 263 West Main St. South Side, BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p>	<p>Dry Goods.</p> <p>T. ULLMAN. B. HESS. J. F. BAMBERGER. S. ULLMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Dry Goods! New No. 159, (OLD NO. 430.) MAIN STREET, North side, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p>	<p>Fancy Goods and Notions.</p> <p>W. M. HAYNES. W. G. NEEL. D. T. McCAMPBELL. HAYNES, NEEL & CO., (Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, AGENTS FOR Ward's Celebrated Paper Colars NO. 241 MAIN STREET, Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. aug 11</p>	<p>Fancy Goods and Notions.</p> <p>H. E. HAYS. R. E. CROSS. S. H. BOLES. HAYS, CROSS & CO., (Successors to Porter & Fairfax.) Wholesale Dealers and Importers of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods! &c., &c., NO. 190 MAIN STREET, South side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KENTY. nov 25</p>	<p>Hats and Caps.</p> <p>COPARTNERSHIP. NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOSEPH A. HUFFAKER, late salesman in our house, in the wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, the style of the firm to be Thompson, Edeleu & Co. THOMPSON & EDELEN. July 1, 1895. R. W. THOMPSON. H. H. EDELEN. J. HUFFAKER THOMPSON, EDELEN & CO. WHOLESALE HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, No. 269 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. aug 11</p>	<p>Hats and Caps.</p> <p>1866. WHOLESALE 1866. HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS! HEETER AND CHAUDOIN, 198 Main Street, Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats; Men's Panama and Leghorn Hats; Men's Palm Leaf Hats; Ladies' and Misses' Hoods; Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats; In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying. HEETER & CHAUDOIN, 198 Main Street. my 12</p>
<p>BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 193 Main St., North Side, (OLD NO. 34.) LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25</p>	<p>D. B. LEIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. dec 21</p>	<p>NEW HOUSE. VAN PELT, MOSES & CO., WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS! No. 246 Main Street, Between Sixth and Seventh, A complete assortment of Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols and Canes, Rubber Goods, Hoop Skirts and Baskets, Cocks, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toys and all descriptions of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions. ap 25</p>	<p>REMOVAL. DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.'S CARPET HOUSE! THE CARPET HOUSE OF DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO. has been removed from No. 51 Fourth Street, to THE CARPET WAREHOUSE Established by our founder in 1813, at No. 72 West Main, between Second and Third streets, which has been refitted up and arranged in the most elegant style, with all the modern improvements that taste could suggest and every facility to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of our city and surrounding country. We invite our old customers in the country and city, and the public generally, to examine our varied stock, which will be found very complete in every department, embracing in great variety: CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES AND BANDS, SHADES AND HOLLANDS, PLUSHES, MOQUET, FERRY CLOTH, MUSKETO BARS, &c., And every article in the Upholstery line, within full assortment of Steamboat, Hotel and House-Furnishing Goods. With a complete stock of RAIL PASSENGER and "SLEEPING CAR" FURNISHING, which will be made and finished to order. By importing Carpets and other goods exclusively in our stock DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES, we are prepared to meet any competition in our line, EAST or WEST; and with the determination to use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to our patrons, we ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us for the last twenty-three years in our old location, to which we have just removed. We have in our employ experienced Upholsters, which enable us to make and lay Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains at short notice, in the best style. DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO., 72 West Main street, between Second and Third. js 21</p>	<p>HIRSCH & FLEXNER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, AND Straw Goods! New No. 169, (OLD NO. 502.) Northwest Corner Fifth and Main Streets, up Stairs, LOUISVILLE, KY. dec 9</p>	<p>HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, 77 1-2 Fourth Street. LOUISVILLE, KY. GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!! INSURES AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE, LIGHTNING AND TORNADO. OFFICERS: T. T. SHREVE, President. D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer. S. A. SOUTHWICK, Secretary. nov 25</p>
<p>J. M. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 135 Main Street, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25</p>	<p>ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 518, New No. 187, Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth. LOUISVILLE, KY. je 23</p>	<p>D. R. YOUNG & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fancy Goods WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS! Hosiery, Etc., COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 200 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb 21</p>	<p>C. P. BARNES' GOLD PENS These Pens bear my TRADE MARK, "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOU. KY.," for which I have secured the copy right, and are WARRANTED equal in fineness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return charges, (if by mail, at my risk when 25 cents is added for registry.) Write your name and address plainly. Postage on single pen, THREE CENTS. Pen with any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for fifty cents (and stamp) each. Clergymen supplied at half price. Address Gold Pen Manufacturer, and Agent for American Watches, 221 Main st., below Sixth, Louisville, Ky. nov 25</p>	<p>Prather & Smith, 160 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. ap 17</p>	<p>GEO. W. WICKS, (Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.) TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR, AND DEALER IN BAGGING AND ROPE, AND ALL KINDS OF Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &c., 102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25</p>
<p>T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 606, New No. 217 Main Street, Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY. NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES OF SEASONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, To which we invite the attention of the Trade. nov 25</p>	<p>NOTIONS Corner Sixth and Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY and School of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. CLINICAL and Dissecting Instruction given daily throughout the entire year. For Circular, address, THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy and Surgery. JOHN GOODMAN, M. D., Obstetrics and the Science and Practice of Medicine. E. R. PALMER, M. D., Physiology and Materia Medica. C. E. DUNN, D. D. S., Dental Surgery. aug 25</p>	<p>J. H. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN White Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, AND NOTIONS! 186 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan 20</p>	<p>BRADSHAW & BRO., ARCHITECTS, Have removed to the Northeast Cor. Bullitt and Main Streets, Over the Citizen's Bank, LOUISVILLE, KY. js 23</p>	<p>ESTABLISHED 1835. ALEX. GLAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN. CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS! CAPS! STRAW GOODS AND LADIES' FURS 218 Main Street, Second door East of Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple WOOL HATS! Also all grades and styles Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs, all grades. We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock. Particular attention paid to filling orders. jan 20</p>	<p>JOHN PEARCE, MANUFACTURER OF LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, FLUE & PLAIN Cylinder Boilers, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LARD TANKS, BANK VAULTS, Chemical and Varnish Makers' Kettles, Main Street, bet'n Eleventh and Twelfth, LOUISVILLE, KY. All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship. Repairs promptly attended to and all work warranted. ap 25</p>
	<p>WANTED. CAST SCRAPS, by js 14</p>	<p>F. W. MERZ. jan 20</p>			<p>FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS! WE are manufacturing three different styles of Glass Fruit Jars, viz: SCREW TOP, TIN TOP, CORK TOP. ORDERS SOLICITED. KRACK & REED, 11 Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky. js 17</p>

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY GOODS!

WHOLESALE.

CANNON & BYERS,
MAIN STREET,

Bet. Fifth and Sixth.

JOBBERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKER'S SUPPLIES

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears in that market. They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25, 1866.

H. S. BUCKNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE & FANCY

GOODS,

Is pleased to announce to his customers and the trade generally that he has just opened in his new and commodious

GRANITE FRONT BUILDING,

which is just erected, at his old stand, in which will be found the largest stock in his line west of the Allegheny mountains.

No. 182 Main Street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 11

HORACE GOOCH,
CARRIAGE
MANUFACTURER,

No. 110 Jefferson Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING been engaged in the carriage business in this city for THIRTY YEARS, and having during that time given no business the slightest attention, with the determination to turn out no work that would not be the

CLOSEST CRITICISM.

I feel confident that I can supply my customers with Carriages, which, for

STRENGTH,

LIGHTNESS,

STYLE AND

DURABILITY,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

All Carriages sold by me are made under my personal supervision, and I can therefore speak knowingly of their merits. Carriages of all kinds made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Repairing promptly attended to.

aug 12m

110 Jefferson Street, Louisville.

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.

CLEMENTS CRESSON and J. G. WEBB having withdrawn from the firm of Archer, Cresson & Co., the remaining partners have associated with them ALEX. EVANS, of this city, and will continue the wholesale Notion, Variety and Fancy Goods business at the old stand, northeast corner of Main and Seventh streets, under the style of Archer, Evans & Co. JAMES ARCHER, CHAS. R. GRIFFITH.

ARCHER, EVANS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Notions.

Varieties and
Fancy Goods.

HAVE now in store and are in receipt of a large assortment of articles in their line, which they offer to their old friends and customers at the lowest possible prices for cash. ALEX. EVANS & CO., northeast corner of Main and Seventh streets, Louisville, Ky.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to make Geological Surveys of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chemical Analyses will be included in the Geological Reports when minerals or other substances are found, that are of value, on the lands surveyed. Chemical Analyses will be made and advice on matters of Science given, for which the charges will be moderate.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green streets, Feb 21

Miscellaneous.

A. M'BRIDE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware & Cutlery

OIL & MINING IMPROVEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

Planes & Mechanics' Tools,

No. 75 Third Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

ASHLAND

and

TRANSYLVANIA.

WITH 450 acres of ELEGANT GROUNDS and a large number of buildings, the sites of the various Colleges.

Endowment \$100,000. Real Estate \$200,000.

A CORPS OF 20 INSTRUCTORS.

Now in operation:

I. COLLEGE OF ARTS—R. Graham, A. M., Presiding Officer.

II. AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KY.—John Aug. Williams, A. M., Presiding Officer.

III. COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE—R. Milligan, A. M., Presiding Officer.

IV. COLLEGE OF LAW—M. C. Johnson, LL. D., Presiding Officer.

V. COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS SCHOOL.

Tuition and Janitor's Fees \$15 per annum. Boarding from \$5 to \$5 per week.

Sessions in all the Colleges begin 1st of October.

For Catalogues or further information address:

J. B. EDWARDS, Regent,

Aug. 25—1m.

KENTUCKY

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Six Miles from Frankfort, Ky.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence September 10, 1866, to continue forty (40) weeks, without intermission.

The Superintendent takes pride in referring to the patrons and pupils of the School for evidence of its efficiency as an educational institution.

Terms.—For tuition, boarding, fuel, lights and washing, \$175 00 per semi-annual session— invariably in advance. No EXTRAS.

Address COL. R. T. P. ALLEN,

Franklin Co. Ky.

Aug 4—2m.

THE BEST

PIANOS

ARE MADE BY

Steinway & Sons,

Chickering & Sons,

Erns & Gabler, and

Kurtzman & Hinze.

Schools, Teachers and the Trade supplied at lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS,

Southwestern Agent for above celebrated manufacturers—70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

Wholesale Southern Depot.

D. P. FAULDS,

70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

THE BEST ORGANS

ARE MADE BY

S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

Dealers supplied at lowest Factory prices, at their Wholesale Southern Depot.

D. P. FAULDS,

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Wholesale Southern Depot.

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Wholesale Southern Depot.

D. P. FAULDS,

70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

Miscellaneous.

COOK'S PATENT

EVAPORATOR.

WE have the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of this Evaporator for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana bordering on the river. Persons who are growing Sorghum are invited to call and examine them, or send for a circular giving a full description.

CASH PRICE.

No. 2, complete	Iron Pan.	Copper Pan.
No. 3, complete	80	130
No. 4, complete	100	150

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

We are selling with our Evaporator the Victor Cane Mill, which stands far ahead of any other mill for strength, durability, capacity, &c. It is built on a different principle from any other, and cannot be excelled. Call and examine and get a descriptive catalogue.

CASH PRICE.

No. 0 Victor, complete	\$ 65
No. 1 Victor, complete	85
No. 2 Victor, complete	100
No. 3 Victor, complete	140
No. 4 Victor, complete	150

PITKIN WAIRD & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

COTTON GINS.

We are sole agents for Emery's UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN, which stands at the head of all Gins. We can furnish them promptly, varying from 10 to 100 saws. We also furnish, when wanted their celebrated condenser attachment.

Send for circular before purchasing.

PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

CIDER MILLS.

WE have in store, which we are selling at manufacturers' prices, Improved Buckeye Cider Mills, Improved Kentucky " Improved American " Improved Males' " PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.,

WHEELER'S

IMPROVED

WATER-DRAWER.

THIS is acknowledged, by all who have used it, to be the simplest and best invention yet discovered for drawing water. With it you always have cool water in summer, and it never freezes in winter. Single covered water-drawer, complete, \$14; double covered water-drawer, complete, \$17. PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.

WATER FILTERS.

If you wish to avoid Cholera and all other diseases, drink only Pure Water. Kedzie's Filter will remove all impurities. They are recommended by all the leading Physicians. We keep all sizes for sale.

PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.

POTATO DIGGERS.

We are offering our improved Potato Digger to the public, guaranteeing it to perform superior to any other. One hand with a team can dig faster than ten men can pick them up. Retail price, complete, \$12.

PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 18—1f.

WARD'S

DERBY

PAPER COLLARS

"SOMETHING NEW"

TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE

MANF'Y 387 B WAY, N.Y.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,

No. 241 Main Street,

Wholesale Agents for LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 25—2m.

NOTICE

TO

GAS CONSUMERS

LEON S. MILLER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE A GAS BURNER AND REGU-

LATOR, with which they guarantee to save in all cases from 15 to 25 per cent. of gas over any other burner now in use. Persons wishing to procure the burner can do so by leaving their orders at their office, at Charles Miller & Co's Coal Office, No. 54 West side of Fourth street, three doors below 21st.

LEON S. MILLER & CO.

REFERENCES.—Ormsby House, Planter's Hotel, Walker's Exchange, St. Nicholas and Delmonico.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used the Gas Burner and Regulator sold by L. S. Miller & Co., and find that they will do as much, and even more, than they guarantee them to do, and do not recommend them to our consumers of Gas.

M. A. Downing, Ormsby House.

C. C. Roper & Co., St. Charles Restaurant.

Joseph Wahl, St. Nicholas Restaurant.

John Longan, Planter's Hotel.

W. B. Springer, Springer House, 110 Planter's Hotel.

John Cawley, Walker's Exchange.

George Smith, Red Jacket Saloon.

M. Miller, Saloon; C. J. Moore, Alex. Gilmore, J. T. Beaman, Geo. B. Blanchard, P. J. Rigney.

September 1.

Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

AND VARIETIES.

B

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S

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display as large a stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us is necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Oil-Boiled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specials on a milliner's catalogue.

We have made arrangements with the leading importers and manufacturers of DRESS TRIMMINGS to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival.

We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house OUT of New York, but on reaching

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard beside any house in the Empire City. We planted it there, and know we can maintain it for the following reasons: 1st, Because there is not a Jobbing House in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be their equal in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the undivided attention of an experienced New York buyer.

2nd, Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3rd, Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York Jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad deals every season—and the scattered and far-distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable.

4th, Consequently they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it inconvenient to

leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but they can depend on our selections, besides we will allow them the privilege of immediately return-

ing any they think undesirable at our expense. The substantial good will of our customers, the favors shown us by the wholesale merchants of Main street, and the letters of satisfaction from those whose orders we have

filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good wishes, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are